Morning Oregonian.

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BUSINESS SPECIALS

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O. H. Soder & Co., 147 First, are closing out

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IT IS
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Second by a physician with special regard
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MEDICATED and Birth Blemishes, with Cuticura Soap. Nursery and daily use. Absolutely pure. Infallible as a purifier for preventing odor about the feet, or for keeping the skin, scalp, and hair free from irritation, inflammation, dandruff, and dryness, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 35c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

"OUR LITTLE BOY."

Mrs. Everett Stebbins [illegible] writes: "Our little boy was terribly afflicted with hives, so that at times we [illegible] could scarcely dress him. I tried [illegible] CUTICURA REMEDIES, which [illegible] cured him in two weeks."

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Mrs. Ella Town, Treasurer, Salem, Mass., writes: "I had Eczema on my head. Cuticura Remedies worked like a charm. I used [illegible] and it cured the head entirely. I have also used them for Scald Head, with perfect success. They are the best medicines I have ever used, and I thank [illegible]."

A TERRIBLE CASE.

Rashes, sores, Humor, Itching, Blotches, Scaly, Crusted, Pimply, Blood, Scrofulous, Hereditary, and Contagious Diseases and Humors, from pimples to scrofula, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally. Thousands of testimonials. Cuticura, 50c.; Resolvent, $1; Soap, 35c. Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

FOR PALE, LANGUID,
And Delicate Children with [illegible] Cuticura Soap. Delightful to bathe, exquisite for the nursery, unequaled for the toilet. Cuticura, 50c.; Resolvent, $1; Soap, 35c. Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

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The Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1885

THE ADJOURNMENT

The suggestion that the legislature has not legally adjourned, and is therefore constructively in session in abstract—very abstract I admit—is one of those metaphysical distinctions that have a hard time of it at all points. It is like Berkeley's notion that matter exists only in the impressions it makes on the mind, which was wittily answered by Byron with the remark that when Berkeley sat down there was no matter, and no matter what he said.' What judge is there to say above the legislature and inform it that it has not adjourned? It has declared itself adjourned, it has adjourned in fact, and the members have gone home. The journals show that it has adjourned, and who is going behind the journals on such a question? Is there anything more? There is no legislature whose validity depends upon such a question and the fact of adjournment would be sure to prevail over all theories about it. The question reminds one of a story by Mark Twain. Shown into an ancient cathedral of Europe, the attention of the party was directed to the tapers which it was said had been burning continuously for three hundred years. Venerable with time and sanctified by its associations, it was an object of great interest to every pilgrim, and it was supposed that it must always burn. But a scapegrace of Mark Twain's party stepped up with the question, "How long did you say it has been burning?" "Three hundred years," was the solemn reply. "Well," said he, as he extinguished it by a puff of breath, "it's out now." Likewise, it is plain that our legislature is "out now." Whether all the arrangements for hanging the man were strictly formal or not, the fact remains that the man was hanged, and that's the end of it.

But if there is no legal adjournment where are the laws to take effect? The constitution says "ninety days from the end of the session." It seems to be easy enough to get at the fact that the session is ended. The sovereign power of the state, embodied in the legislature is not to be hampered by those quibbles and distractions and span theories derived from parliamentary law—what are they worth in such a matter? The only constitutional restriction in regard to adjournment is that "neither house shall without the concurrence of the other, adjourn for more than three days. But the house I am in act concurred in no adjournment, and they are adjourned.

If he joint resolution to adjourn on Friday night was not legally rescinded the adjournment took place then under that resolution. If the resolution was legally rescinded the adjournment took place next day, and so in either case the legislature stands adjourned.

CONGRESS AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Some time ago a joint resolution was offered in congress for appointment of a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic. The resolution was urged on the ground that such commission would accomplish much good in the collection and dissemination of information exposing the extent and evils of the liquor traffic. The ultimate object was to lay the ground for suppression or prohibition of the liquor traffic by the various legislatures. The resolution was referred to a committee of the house of representatives, consisting of nine members—six democrats and three republicans. By this committee the resolution was returned to the house with an adverse report, declaring that "the power to regulate the retail liquor traffic has from the foundation of the union been regarded as an exclusive right of the states rather than the general government." Also that "attempts have been made by some states to entirely prohibit the manufacture or sale of spirituous or malt liquors, but with little apparent success, and the interests of temperance and sobriety, so much to be desired, would seem to demand wise and stringent restrictions and effective safeguards in connection with the liquor traffic rather than impracticable efforts at absolute prohibition." It was also stated as an objection that uniform police regulations enacted by congress, practically suited to the different wants and requirements of the people of all the various states, I would be difficult to frame and more difficult to enact, and the conclusion was that it was not advisable for congress to attempt to exercise doubtful powers, which appear to belong most properly to the states themselves."

If the committee meant to make a distinction between the power of congress to regulate the wholesale and the retail traffic in liquors, the effort is misleading. Congress has never attempted to do more than tax the trade, both wholesale and retail, precisely as it has taxed the manufacture and sale of tobacco, of matches and of a thousand other articles. With the local affairs of the states the general government has nothing to do. It leaves to them the enforcement of order and the punishment of crimes, except crimes against the general government, such as counterfeiting, robbing the mails or perpetration of frauds in election of representatives in congress. The line between state and national jurisdiction is very clear, though this committee seems to be confused about it. But it is not so deeply confused as were the prohibitionists who, under the impression that the general government had entire power over the liquor traffic, and could enact and enforce prohibition voted for St. John. Except in the remark which seems to imply that the general government might regulate or prohibit the wholesale but could not the retail liquor traffic the committee's statement is sound.

The democratic party has been boosted into power by those republicans who supported St. John on the plea that it is the duty of the United States to suppress the liquor traffic. Taking the ipse dixit of this democratic committee as a guide, do the St. John prohibitionists really think they have gained anything for their cause by putting the democratic party into power? In what is probation nearer than it was before?

SUING FOR A DEPOT

Action has been brought against the Northern Pacific railroad company in the name of the territory of Washington, to compel the establishment of a depot at Yakima. The road runs through that city, but the company has refused to stop its trains there or to build a depot or side-track for the accommodation of the people. It has located a depot and land subdivision on a section of railroad land four miles north of Yakima which is the nearest station. The motion for a writ of mandamus is accompanied by a long affidavit showing that Yakima is a town of 600 inhabitants, the county seat of Yakima county, that it has a large and well finished court house, three churches, a national bank, a United States land office, hotels, stores, many fine residences, with fruit and shade trees, an irrigating ditch, &c., that it is the most convenient center for the business of a large region of country and that the refusal of the rail road to furnish the town a depot will destroy property to the value of half a million dollars. The railroad has located depots at various points where there are no towns as yet, and where the public will receive but little benefit.

The people of Yakima, according to the *Sound*, expect that the railroad company will fight this suit, carrying it even to the supreme court of the United States. If pending the trial a temporary order could be issued, compelling the trains to stop, the end sought would be practically achieved at once; but it is understood that the supreme court of the territory has settled this principle by deciding that an injunction or restraining order is dissolved by appeal. The action of the railroad company seems to us merely unjustifiable, contrary to public policy, and we hope the courts will compel the road, which was built to do the business of a common carrier, to accommodate those people. This motion is what defeated Mr. Armstrong, the republican candidate for congress in the Yakima county last fall, and it is by such actions that the railroad needlessly incurs the hostility of the people.

The Medford Mystic is the name of a new weekly paper just started at Medford, Jackson county. It is published by M. A. McGinnis.

Ever since the close of the rebellion of 1745 the Highland regiments have been among the best fighters in the British army. In all the campaigns of the present century from the battles of the Peninsula to the storming of Khartoum, the "thin red streak" have been found in the foreground of every battle, and hardly a regiment of them but has several times won the Napoleonic wreath of honor. Some regiments have had a better reputation than the Forty-second Highlanders, the celebrated Black Watch, regiment, which, after changing the recent battle of Tel-el-Kebir, no more—to the unless they have won. This regiment was first the third with which Sir John Campbell broke the Russian center at the Alma in 1854, and they formed part of the immortal "six hundred" at Balaklava, after which an order rang Russian guns which could not at the memorable attack on Dhakla in the Zulu war, and suffered terribly in the fight at Amaglui in charging a wood filled with native sharpshooters. They have fought all through the present Egyptian campaign and will doubtless come out of it shattered but glorious, unless the British are withdrawn.

In the list Rev. Edward E. Crosby and Miss Adelaide Smith of Philadelphia were at the opera, and, just for the fun of the thing, were married by a negro geological student. They were often together before, but never after the joke. In the course of time Crosby's father died leaving him a fortune of $80,000. The young man traveled extensively, but always on his return married his first visit to the girl he had "married for fun" who, by the way, called herself Mrs. Crosby. When the last steamer on which she had sailed for New York arrived, the lady was at the wharf to receive him, but on being told that he had died during the passage and was buried at sea, she fainted. A few days after she set up a claim as his wife for the property of which he was seized. She has secured eminent counsel to manage her case, and it is claimed she has a fair prospect of gaining it against a nephew of his who is contesting her rights. Should she succeed, it will likely give a boom to the Litherto contemned practice of marrying for fun.

On joint ballot the Illinois legislature is a tie, and one of the democrats is F. M. Haines, a trafficking politician of the "independent" sort, whose vote is very precious to the democratic party. Morrison is the democratic candidate for senator, and Haines is refusing to vote for him. Now comes an incident that possesses interest for Washington territory. A Spring field dispatch says: "The other day Morrison met Haines and said to him 'You have a son in Washington territory. He ought to be its governor. I can fix that for you if I am elected.' 'That will do,' replied Haines. 'Carter Harrison made the promise a month ago.'" It will be well for our democratic brethren in Washington territory who want the office of governor (and their name is legion) to take notice that they are one and all likely to be traded out of it by caste politicians. Observing this, they may break the force of their coming disappointment.

Henry George has returned from England and claims to have succeeded beyond its expectations in the object of his mission. This mission has been to preach the doctrine of nationalization of land to those who have lived all their lives without owning any, and who can hardly be blamed for accepting with avidity any dogma that promises to give them what they desire at nominal rent. But Mr George's success has evidently been confined to the acceptance of his doctrine by those who "have none but want some," for, so far as learned, the only effect produced on those "who have" was on the Duke of Buccleuch, who responded by his late will in disposing of all his vast estates for 1300 years to come. After that he is probably willing his descendants shall accept the Georgian doctrine.

The word "zareba" has figured extensively in accounts of the warfare in the Soudan, and the London *News* has explained the meaning of the term. It may mean any kind of an inclosure, from the ivory-hunter's camp to the square breastwork of stone or brush referred to in the dispatches. A well-constructed zareba of prickly bush might be held against any odds as long as the ammunition of the defenders held out. A zareba is especially designed for defense on open ground. It is formed by mimosa bushes being piled up, with the roots inward, six and eight feet high. On the inside against the roots sand is banked into a platform two feet high, and behind this the defenders can use their rifles most effectually and present an almost impregnable front.

One of the latest announcements from the medical department of scientific investigation is that kissing is dangerous to life. The theory advanced by physicians is that lives are daily sacrificed and diseases communicated by pernicious osculation. It cannot be doubted, they contend, that a larger proportion of the human family than non professional persons will believe is afflicted with maladies which are easily communicated to others by the contact of lips and the inhaling of the breath. The Princess Alice met her death by kissing the lips of her little boy who was ill with diphtheria, after she had been cautioned by the physician not to inhale his breath.

The republican majority in the legislature might have elected a republican senator for six years. By the appointment of the governor the state may be represented by a republican for two years. The next legislature may not have a republican majority. The failure to elect a senator, looking out from any point of view, may be a very serious matter, and if the Tacoma *Ledger* says, "proves a fair teaching and widely ramifying evil that will leave its impress on national legislation."

The cheapness of living is illustrated in the fact that the price of board for students in the Harvard memorial hall was $3 per week during January, the lowest price ever reached. At the same time persons may surrender rooms for which they desire. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that among the tempting delicacies occasionally surprised at fashionable receptions in New York are black Hamburg grapes, worth $1 per pound.

General Wolseley, commander of the British forces in Egypt, is said to have written a letter in which General Lee of the confederate army, is called the great est of generals, while the general who conquered him is called "Mr. U. S. Grant." It seems to be in order to remark that this same Wolseley, from his manner of conducting the egyptian war, appears more like a disciple of General McClellan than of this same Mr. U. S. Grant.

The Minnesota legislature has adopted the new penal code based upon that of New York. The penalty for murder in the first degree is hanging, and it is made definite. Heretofore it has been made optional with the governor to pass death sentence, but no judge has ever exercised the privilege. By the new law the execution is made obligatory. A high license liquor law has also been passed, fixing the license at $500 per annum.

The New York *World* states that owing to the breaking down of stocks and the depression in gas it will be found in several stock schemes, William H. Vanderbilt's fortune has divided between himself and the Standard Oil company. Of the original $70,000,000 which the latter had increased to $200,000,000 in 1881, Mr. Vanderbilt is alleged by Mr. Lloyd to have subscribed $100,000,000.

It is Thurman through and through that the Democratic contractors that now who stole cabinet appointments. He was a man who was confident position of his offers secured for himself in front of the entire Democratic party right to be mean.

According to a journal of that city, a St. Louis gentleman, who is anything of a smoker at all, smokes seventy-five cigars a day. The St. Louis gentlemen probably smoke for exercise rather than enjoyment.

PLAIN SPEAKING

The *Tribune* has a good deal of good stuff about the late performances at Salem. We give extracts:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1885

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 21, 7:49 P. M.

Stations.	Barometer Reduced.	Change in last 3 hrs.	Ther.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Rainfall in last 24 hrs.	State of Weather
Portland	30.08	—.11	52	S	.00	Cloudy
Walla Walla	.....	.....	53	Calm	.00	Cloudy
Lewiston	30.05	—.04	58	S	.00	Clear
Mt. Hood	30.07	—.03	34	SE	.00	Clear
Sacramento	30.07	—.04	49	N	.00	Fair
San Francisco	30.10	—.03	47	N	.32	Light R
Fort Canby	29.93	—.09	45	S S	.36	Light R
Yaquina Bay	29.91	—.06	45	E	.06	Cloudy

Minimum temperature, 30; maximum, 52.

OREGON SHORT LINE COUNTRY.

The richest and best field for capitalists, farmers, fruit growers, dairymen, or men of business and activity generally is now along the Oregon Short Line in and near such growing towns as Market, Caldwell, Shoshone and Hailey. Good land, plenty of rich land, splendid water power, with wide, plenty of rich land, splendid water power, with wide, plenty of rich land, splendid water power, with wide

The Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1885.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

The storm predicted last night and today has set in, but, so far, this afternoon no rain fell. All the signs of today indicate the chance for rain and for a severe gale rather than about equal. Advices from up river are about equal. Advices from up river are about equal. Advices from up river are